

**REMARKS**

Claims 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 are canceled herein. Claims 1, 19 and 22 are amended herein. Claims 1-12, 15, 18, 19 and 22 are now pending in the application.

**Objection to the Drawings**

The drawings were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) as allegedly failing to show every feature claimed.

In particular, the drawings allegedly fail to show a charging circuit permanently associated with a lock, as recited by claim 5.

The Examiner is directed to Fig. 1B showing, e.g., a charging circuit 110a permanently associated with a lock 170, Fig. 3A showing, e.g., a charging circuit 306 and 308 permanently associated with a vehicle 310a lock, and Fig. 3B showing, e.g., a charging circuit 322 and 394 permanently associated with a vehicle lock 381.

The drawings also allegedly fail to show a key chain rechargeable device is a BLUETOOTH network device associated with a key and inserted in a lock device in order to charge the device, as recited by claim 8.

The Examiner is respectfully directed to Fig. 4, showing, e.g., a BLUETOOTH network device 400 associated with a key and inserted in a lock device Fig. 1, item 170 to charge the device.

The drawings further allegedly fail to show a key chain rechargeable device is a pager associated with a key and inserted in a lock device in order to charge the device.

A Drawing Change Authorization Request is attached hereto adding Fig. 9 showing a key chain rechargeable device that is a pager, as recited by original claim 12. Fig. 9 added herewith is similar to Fig. 3B with the key chain rechargeable device 100c detailed as being a pager 900.

The Applicants respectfully request the objections to claims 5, 8 and 12 under 37 CFR 1.83(a) be withdrawn.

**Objection to Claims 8 and 12**

Claims 8 and 12 were objected to as allegedly lacking structure in the specification supporting the claimed elements. In particular, the specification allegedly fails to disclose miniaturized pagers or BLUETOOTH network devices that will fit into a key.

The Examiner is directed to Fig. 4 and newly added Fig. 9 respectively showing a BLUETOOTH network device and a pager. The drawings fail to show and the claims fail to recite a pager and a BLUETOOTH network device that are in a key. As Fig. 4 and Fig. 9 show, the pager 900 and the BLUETOOTH network device 400 as attached to the key. Attaching such devices to a key does not require miniaturization beyond what was available at the time of filing the application.

The Applicants respectfully request that the objection to claims 8 and 12 as allegedly unsupported by the specification be withdrawn.

**35 USC 112 Second Paragraph Rejection of Claims 31-33**

The Office Action rejected claim 1 as allegedly being indefinite under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. In particular, the recited limitation "said securing structure" in claim 1 allegedly lacks antecedent basis.

Claim 1 has been reviewed and is amended herein where appropriate. It is respectfully submitted that claim 1 is now in full conformance with 35 USC 112. It is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Claims 1-7, 9-10, 14-17, 19, 21, 22 and 24 over Suyama**

In the Office Action, claims 1-7, 9, 10, 14-17, 19, 21, 22 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Suyama et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,561,331 ("Suyama"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 14, 16, 17, 21 and 24 are canceled herein, making the rejection of claims 14, 16, 17, 21 and 24 now moot.

Claims 1-7, 9, 10 and 15 recite, *inter alia*, an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic

device associated with a key securing structure. Claims 19 and 22 recite, *inter alia*, inductive coupling a rechargeable battery of a key chain electronic device to an external power source associated with a lock device only when a key is in the lock device.

Suyama appears to disclose an ignition key device for use with a motor vehicle and a remote unit which is capable of remotely locking and unlocking a door of the motor vehicle (Abstract). A secondary cell is accommodated in the ignition key (Suyama, Fig. 1, item 3). When the ignition key is inserted into an ignition switch lock of the motor vehicle, the secondary cell is charged by a storage battery of the motor vehicle (Suyama, col. 3, lines 24-32). Two charging terminals connect an ignition key to the motor vehicle for charging (Suyama, col. 5, lines 3-15).

Suyama discloses use of two terminals for charging the ignition key. Suyama fails to disclose or suggest (as the Office Action relies on Fernandez to disclose an inductive charging system) an inductive charging system to charge a key securing structure and a key chain electronic device, as recited by claims 1-7, 9, 10, 15, 19 and 22.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-7, 9, 10, 15, 19 and 22 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claim 8 over Suyama in view of Hansson**

In the Office Action, claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Suyama in view of Hansson, U.S. Patent No. 6,323,775 ("Hansson"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 8 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 8 recites, *inter alia*, an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure.

The Office Action relies on Hansson to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Suyama to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagrees.

Hansson appears to disclose an apparatus, system and method that notifies a user of a low battery condition when a remaining battery capacity of a portable electronic device falls below a predetermined level (Abstract). A location for charging the electronic device is monitored by using GPS, GSM short range radio interface, and Bluetooth (Hansson, Abstract).

Hansson discloses, and is relied on to disclose, notifying a user of a low battery condition when in a proximity of a charging unit. Hansson fails to even mention use of an inductive charging system, much less an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure, as recited by claim 8.

Neither Suyama nor Hansson, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure, as recited by claim 8.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 8 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

#### **Claim 11 over Suyama in view of Holcomb**

In the Office Action, claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Suyama in view of Holcomb et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,855,534 ("Holcomb"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 11 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 11 recites, *inter alia*, an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure.

The Office Action correctly acknowledged that Suyama fails to disclose a key chain rechargeable device is a penlight device (Office Action, page 9). The Office Action relies on Holcomb to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Suyama to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagrees.

Holcomb appears to disclose a method and apparatus for providing power to portable radio transmitters (Abstract). A special clip arrangement is build into the base of a transmitter itself for connection of a penlight cell (Holcomb; col. 1, lines 3-11).

Holcomb discloses penlight cells, a type of battery cell. Holcomb fails to disclose or suggest use of a penlight device, much less an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure, as recited by claim 11.

Neither Suyama nor Holcomb, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure, as recited by claim 11.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 11 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Claims 12, 13, 18, 20 and 23 over Suyama in view of Fernandez**

In the Office Action, claims 12, 13, 18, 20 and 23 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Suyama in view of Fernandez et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,184,651 ("Fernandez"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 13, 20 and 23 are canceled herein, making the rejection of claims 13, 20 and 23 now moot.

Claim 12 is dependent on claim 1, and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 12 recites, *inter alia*, an inductive coil to receive charging power to charge a rechargeable battery source of an electronic device associated with a key securing structure. Claim 18 recites, *inter alia*, inductive coupling a rechargeable battery of a key chain electronic device to an external power source associated with a lock device only when a key is in the lock device.

The Office Action correctly acknowledged that Suyama fails to disclose a contactless inductive charging of portable devices, including pagers (Office Action, page 10). The Office Action relies on Fernandez to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Suyama to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagrees.

Fernandez appears to disclose a contactless charging system transferring charging energy to charge a battery of a portable device, such as a portable motorized toothbrush, a two-way RF radios, a cellular phone, a paging device, or a wireless communicator (Fernandez, Abstract). The inductive coupler also provides a way for communicating at least one signal, such as a way to improve the charging process and the transfer of charging energy (Fernandez, col. 6, lines 12-34).

Fernandez discloses an improved induction charging system that is able to provides a way for communicating at least one signal, such as a way to improve the charging process and the transfer of charging energy. The application of an improved charging system to portable devices, such as a portable motorized toothbrush, a two-way RF radios, a cellular phone, a paging device, and a wireless communicator is **NOT** a key securing structure and a key chain electronic device. Fernandez fails to disclose or suggest an inductive charging system to charge a key securing structure and a key chain electronic device, as recited by claims 12 and 18.

Moreover, Fernandez discloses an improved induction charging system to existing systems using induction charging. Fernandez fails to disclose or suggest applying induction charging to systems that conventionally fail to disclose or suggest using induction charging, such as a key securing structure

and a key chain electronic device, much less when inserted in a lock device and placed proximate to a vehicle ignition assembly, as recited by claims 12 and 18.

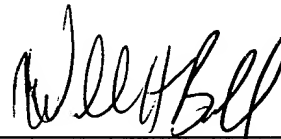
Neither Suyama nor Fernandez, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest an inductive charging system to charge a key securing structure and a key chain electronic device, as recited by claims 12 and 18.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 12 and 18 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

### **Conclusion**

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,  
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